Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

166.3
F: 68
Cop 2

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

STATISTICS OF FARMERERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES 1943-44

LIBRARY
CURRENT LEGAL RECORD
DEC 13 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

By

GRACE WANSTALL

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

Miscellaneous Report No. 83

October 1945

INV. '80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
I. W. DUGGAN, GOVERNOR

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

HAROLD HEDGES, CHIEF

W. W. FETROW, ASSOCIATE CHIEF

CONTENTS

	Page
Number of associations	1
Membership	1
Volume of dollar business	3
Significant trends	5
Cotton and cotton products	9
Dairy products	12
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	13
Grain, dry beans, and rice	15
Livestock	16
Poultry and eggs	18
Wool and mohair	20
Miscellaneous	22
Farmers' purchasing associations	22
Basic statistics	26

The Cooperative Research and Service Division conducts research studies and service activities relating to problems of management, organization, policies, merchandising, sales, costs, competition, and membership arising in connection with the cooperative marketing of agricultural products and the cooperative purchase of farm supplies and services; publishes the results of such studies; confers and advises with officials of farmers' cooperative associations; and cooperates with educational agencies, cooperative associations, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE HAD ON REQUEST
WHILE A SUPPLY IS AVAILABLE FROM THE
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND EXTENSION
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

FOREWORD

This report brings up to date the general statistics on farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations in the United States by adding data for the marketing season, 1943-44.

These data are based on reports mailed to this office by the cooperatives, beginning with 1913 and made each year since 1929-30 with the exception of the 1936-37 season. At that time a survey based on a personal call on each cooperative was made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges. The continuance of this voluntary cooperation of the farmers' associations under the conditions of long hours, shortages of help, and other handicaps has been of invaluable assistance.

In making comparisons of the membership and business reported for different periods the number of associations cannot be used as a basis for assuming inconsistency. For example, Missouri had only one cotton association reporting in 1942-43 and one in 1943-44, but the membership for 1943-44 was much less and the dollar volume much greater than for the previous marketing season. It happened that the one association reporting for 1943-44 went out of business and an entirely new organization came into the picture. Other factors affect the figures on commodities as given for States and also for the country as a whole; size of crop production, price levels, changes in demand for particular products, and changes in types of farming such as a transition from grain raising to livestock production.

Although dollar volume may not be the best measure of cooperative business, it is the only measure applicable to all commodities marketed and purchased that can give a general picture of the trends.

This report deals only with associations in the continental United States. Reports are on file, however, from organizations in Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii and it is reasonably certain that six of these are still active. Information on an association operating in Guam also has recently been received.

STATISTICS OF FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES, 1943-44 MARKETING SEASON

by
Grace Wanstall
Statistician

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS

Active farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations reporting to this office during the 1943-44 marketing season numbered 10,300 (table 1). This was 150 less than for the preceding season and 1,700 less than for the peak year, 1929-30, when 12,000 associations reported. Although many new associations were organized during the year, not enough of them were reported as actually operating to offset those that went out of business for various reasons. A few associations failed; some found it difficult to function under existing conditions, and closed "for the duration"; a few found it to their advantage to merge with other cooperatives; and still others were dropped as they no longer met the requirements of a cooperative.

Those associations engaged primarily in marketing farm products totaled 7,522 and those engaged primarily in purchasing, 2,778, or 27 percent of the total. Since 1929-30 the number of marketing associations has shown a steady decline, a total drop of over 2,000. During the same period the number of purchasing associations increased from 1,454 to 2,778, a gain of more than 1,300.

Seven States and the District of Columbia reported the same number of associations in 1943-44 as in 1942-43, 16 States showed increases of from 1 to 13, and 25 decreases of from 1 to 40. Wisconsin lost 40 associations and Minnesota 35 (table 17).

With the exception of the 1942-43 season the associations marketing grain, dry beans, and rice were the most numerous of the marketing groups tabulated each year. For the 1943-44 season dairy product associations ranked second, and fruit and vegetable associations third. In 1938-39 the purchasing associations, for the first time, outstripped all the marketing groups with a total of 2,600. Since then they have kept the lead.

Of the 10,300 farmers' cooperatives, 4,142 or 40.2 percent are located in the West North Central States. This geographic division includes two of the four States in which the largest number of associations are located: Minnesota with 1,364 and Iowa with 744. In the East North Central group are found the second and fourth ranking States, Wisconsin with 1,065 and Illinois with 611. Sixty-four percent of the 10,300 are located in these two divisions (table 17).

MEMBERSHIP

The estimated total membership of the 10,300 associations for the 1943-44 season was 4,250,000, an increase of 400,000 over the previous season and the greatest increase in any one season of record (table 2). The purchasing associations accounted for more than three-fifths of this total increase. Since many farmers were members of several associations the actual number of individuals represented was much smaller.

Table 1. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations:[1] Number listed for specified periods,[2] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	MARKETING		PURCHASING		TOTAL	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
1913[3]	2,988	96.4	111	3.6	3,099	100.0
1915[3]	5,149	94.9	275	5.1	5,424	100.0
1921[4]	6,476	87.8	898	12.2	7,374	100.0
1925-26	9,586	88.7	1,217	11.3	10,803	100.0
1927-28	10,195	89.4	1,205	10.6	11,400	100.0
1929-30	10,546	87.9	1,454	12.1	12,000	100.0
1930-31	10,362	86.7	1,588	13.3	11,950	100.0
1931-32	10,255	86.2	1,645	13.8	11,900	100.0
1932-33	9,352	85.0	1,648	15.0	11,000	100.0
1933-34	9.052	83.0	1,848	17.0	10,900	100.0
1934-35	8,794	82.2	1,906	17.8	10,700	100.0
1935-36	8,388	79.9	2,112	20.1	10,500	100.0
1936-37[5]	8,142	75.8	2,601	24.2	10,743	100.0
1937-38	8,300	76.2	2,600	23.8	10,900	100.0
1938-39	8,100	75.7	2.600	24.3	10,700	100.0
1939-40	8,051	75.3	2,649	24.7	10,700	100.0
1940-41	7,943	74.9	2,657	25.1	10.600	100.0
1941-42	7,824	74.2	2,726	25.8	10,550	100.0
1942-43	7,708	73.8	2,742	26.2	10,450	100.0
1943-44	7,522	73.0	2,778	27.0	10,300	100.0

[1]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[2]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[3]Compiled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

[4]Includes only associations reporting dollar business.

[5]Data are from a survey made by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the district banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

SOURCE OF DATA: Based on records from associations reporting to the Historical and Statistical Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration.

Membership of the marketing associations was 2,730,000, an increase of 150,000 over the 1942-43 season, and that of the purchasing, 1,520,000, an increase of 250,000. The proportion of members in the purchasing group, with 2 exceptions, has steadily increased.

Among the marketing cooperatives, the dairy products group had the largest number of members, 702,000; the livestock associations came second with 636,000; and the grain group third with 452,000. Of the geographic divisions, the West North Central again ranked first with over 30 percent of the United States total membership (table 17).

The 10 States with the largest memberships were: Minnesota, 391,800; Illinois, 374,720; Iowa, 317,770; Wisconsin, 249,700; Missouri, 210,940; Ohio, 187,300; Indiana, 177,600; New York, 180,170; Virginia, 156,520; and Texas, 145,700. Together they accounted for 56.3 percent, or nearly three-fifths of the national total.

Table 2. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated membership[1] for specified periods,[2] 1915 to 1943-44

PERIOD	MARKETING		PURCHASING[3]		TOTAL[3]	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
1915[4]	591,683	90.9	59,503	9.1	651,186	100.0
1925-26	2,453,000	90.9	247,000	9.1	2,700,000	100.0
1927-28	2,602,000	86.7	398,000	13.3	3,000,000	100.0
1929-30	2,630,000	84.8	470,000	15.2	3,100,000	100.0
1930-31	2,608,000	86.9	392,000	13.1	3,000,000	100.0
1931-32	2,667,000	83.3	533,000	16.7	3,200,000	100.0
1932-33	2,457,300	81.9	542,700	18.1	3,000,000	100.0
1933-34	2,464,000	78.1	692,000	21.9	3,156,000	100.0
1934-35	2,490,000	75.9	790,000	24.1	3,280,000	100.0
1935-36	2,710,000	74.0	950,000	26.0	3,660,000	100.0
1936-37[5]	2,414,000	73.8	856,000	26.2	3,270,000	100.0
1937-38	2,500,000	73.5	900,000	26.5	3,400,000	100.0
1938-39	2,410,000	73.0	890,000	27.0	3,300,000	100.0
1939-40	2,300,000	71.9	900,000	28.1	3,200,000	100.0
1940-41	2,420,000	71.2	980,000	28.8	3,400,000	100.0
1941-42	2,430,000	67.5	1,170,000	32.5	3,600,000	100.0
1942-43	2.580,000	67.0	1,270,000	33.0	3,850,000	100.0
1943-44	2,730,000	64.2	1,520,000	35.8	4,250,000	100.0

[1]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact that some farmers belong to more than one association.)

[2]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[3]Revised August 4, 1945.

[4]Compiled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

[5]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Only five States - Massachusetts, Nebraska, Kentucky, Utah, and Nevada - showed a loss in membership during the season. In each case the cut came in number of members reported by the "large-scale"[1] associations.

VOLUME OF DOLLAR BUSINESS

During the 1943-44 season the volume of cooperative business totaled $5,160,000,000 (table 3). This amounted to an increase of 36.5 percent over 1942-43, the highest rate of increase on record. Of the total business, $4,430,000,000, or approximately 86 percent, was accounted for by the 7,522 marketing associations. The remainder; $730,000,000, over 14 percent, was accounted for by the 2,778 purchasing cooperatives, The larger quantities of farm products marketed, the increased demand for supplies and equipment and price levels, together with the expansion of services offered by cooperatives were the principal causes of this great increase.

[1]For example, sales agencies, federations, wholesales, State-wide organizations.

About 52 percent of the total business for this season, $2,696,110,000, was credited to the associations in the 12 States in the two North Central geographic divisions (table 17, figure 1). However, California, the leading State, accounted for over 10 percent of the United States total. The 10 leading States, with a combined volume of $2,987,600,000, accounted for 58 percent. California reported a business of more than one-half billion dollars, $526,000,000; Minnesota just under one-half billion, $493,000,000; and 4 States over one-quarter billion, Illinois, $369,590,000; New York, $290,060,000; Iowa, $284,000,000; and Wisconsin, $257,340,000. The other 4 States were Ohio, Missouri, Texas, and Indiana (table 17, figure 3).

Three States, Maine, New Jersey, and Georgia, reported business which had more than doubled that transacted during the previous season. In Maine this increase was

Table 3. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Estimated business[1] for specified periods,[2] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	MARKETING		PURCHASING		TOTAL	
	$1,000	*Percent*	*$1,000*	*Percent*	*$1,000*	*Percent*
1913[3]	304,385	98.1	5,928	1.9	310,313	100.0
1915[3]	624,161	98.2	11,678	1.8	635,839	100.0
1921	1,198,493	95.4	57,721	4.6	1,256,214	100.0
1925-26	2,265,000	94.4	135,000	5.6	2,400,000	100.0
1927-28	2,172,000	94.4	128,000	5.6	2,300,000	100.0
1929-30	2,310,000	92.4	190,000	7.6	2,500,000	100.0
1930-31	2,185,000	91.0	215,000	9.0	2,400,000	100.0
1931-32	1,744,000	90.6	181,000	9.4	1,925,000	100.0
1932-33	1,199,500	89.5	140,500	10.5	1,340,000	100.0
1933-34	1,213,000	88.9	152,000	11.1	1,365,000	100.0
1934-35	1,343,000	87.8	187,000	12.2	1,530,000	100.0
1935-36	[4]1,586,000	86.2	[4]254,000	13.8	1,840,000	100.0
1936-37[5]	[4]1,882,600	85.7	[4]313,400	14.3	2,196,000	100.0
1937-38	[4]2,050,000	85.4	[4]350,000	14.6	2,400,000	100.0
1938-39	[4]1,765,000	84.0	[4]335,000	16.0	2,100,000	100.0
1939-40	[4]1,729,000	82.8	[4]358,000	17.2	2,087,000	100.0
1940-41	[4]1,911,000	83.8	[4]369,000	16.2	2,280,000	100.0
1941-42	[4]2,360,000	83.1	[4]480,000	16.9	2,840,000	100.0
1942-43	[4]3,180,000	84.1	[4]600,000	15.9	3,780,000	100.0
1943-44	[4]4,430,000	85.9	[4]730,000	14.1	5,160,000	100.0

[1]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[2]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[3]Compiled from data appearing in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 547, 82 pp., illus., 1917. See pp. 14-25; and U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 40, 98 pp., illus., 1928. See pp. 70-75.

[4]After making adjustments for the purchasing business of the marketing associations and the marketing business of the purchasing associations, it is estimated that the total purchasing business was about as follows: 1935-36 marketing season, $315,000,000; 1936-37, $313,400,000; 1937-38, $440,000,000; 1938-39, $416,000,000; 1939-40, $448,200.000; 1940-41, in excess of $450,000,000; 1941-42, approximately $600,000,000; 1942-43, approximately $750,000,000; 1943-44, approximately $1,010,000,000.

[5]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936-37.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

mostly from potatoes, in New Jersey from dairy products and livestock, and in Georgia from peanuts.

The five leading States arrayed according to the volume of business reported by the marketing associations were California, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Not one of these States was found among the five States credited with the largest volumes of supply business - New York, Virginia, Missouri, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

New York reported a purchasing business of 103 million dollars, an increase of 23 million dollars over the previous season, and the greatest increase in purchasing volume made by any State. Virginia showed a jump of nearly 16 million dollars; Massachusetts and Ohio, 11 million each; and Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, 6 million each. Missouri, which ranked third in total volume of purchasing business, showed an increase over 1942-43 of only 3 million dollars.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

Comparable data for cooperative selling and buying by farmers have been available since 1913. Beginning with the marketing season of 1929-30 surveys were made annually. These indicate in a general way the shifts in relative importance of various groups and geographic divisions.

The 1913 tabulation shows 51.1 percent of the farmers' associations reporting at that time located in the West North Central division of the United States. These associations transacted 45.1 percent of the total business for that period (table 4, figure 1). This region continued to hold first place in number of associations, except for 1940-41, but its proportion of the total business gradually declined to 29.7 percent in 1943-44.

The East North Central division, which practically tied with the Pacific division in 1913 for second place in volume of business, has continued to hold second place since 1921, except for the year 1940-41, when it was first. The Pacific area has held third place since 1921. As the percentage of the total business in the United States transacted by associations in the West North Central States decreased, that of the associations in the East North Central region increased. The percentage of dollar volume of business transacted by the associations in the Pacific division has shown slight fluctuations from one period to another. In the 1943-44 season the geographic divisions ranked in volume as follows: West North Central first with a percentage of nearly 30, East North Central second with over 22 percent, and Pacific third with nearly 16 percent.

Marketing of farm products in 1943-44 accounted for approximately 86 percent of the total farmers' cooperative business. Purchasing associations in the same period transacted business amounting to more than 14 percent but in 1913 they accounted for only about 2 percent (table 3). An increase in the relative importance of purchasing continued until it reached 16.9 percent of the total business in 1941-42. During the next two periods, war years, it showed a slight downswing (table 5, figure 2).

Grain, dry beans, and rice was the leading commodity group in volume of business in 1913. At that time fruit and vegetable cooperatives held second place and dairy products third. The importance of dairy products increased until this group was in second place in 1921. It held second place until 1935-36 when it reached first,

BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

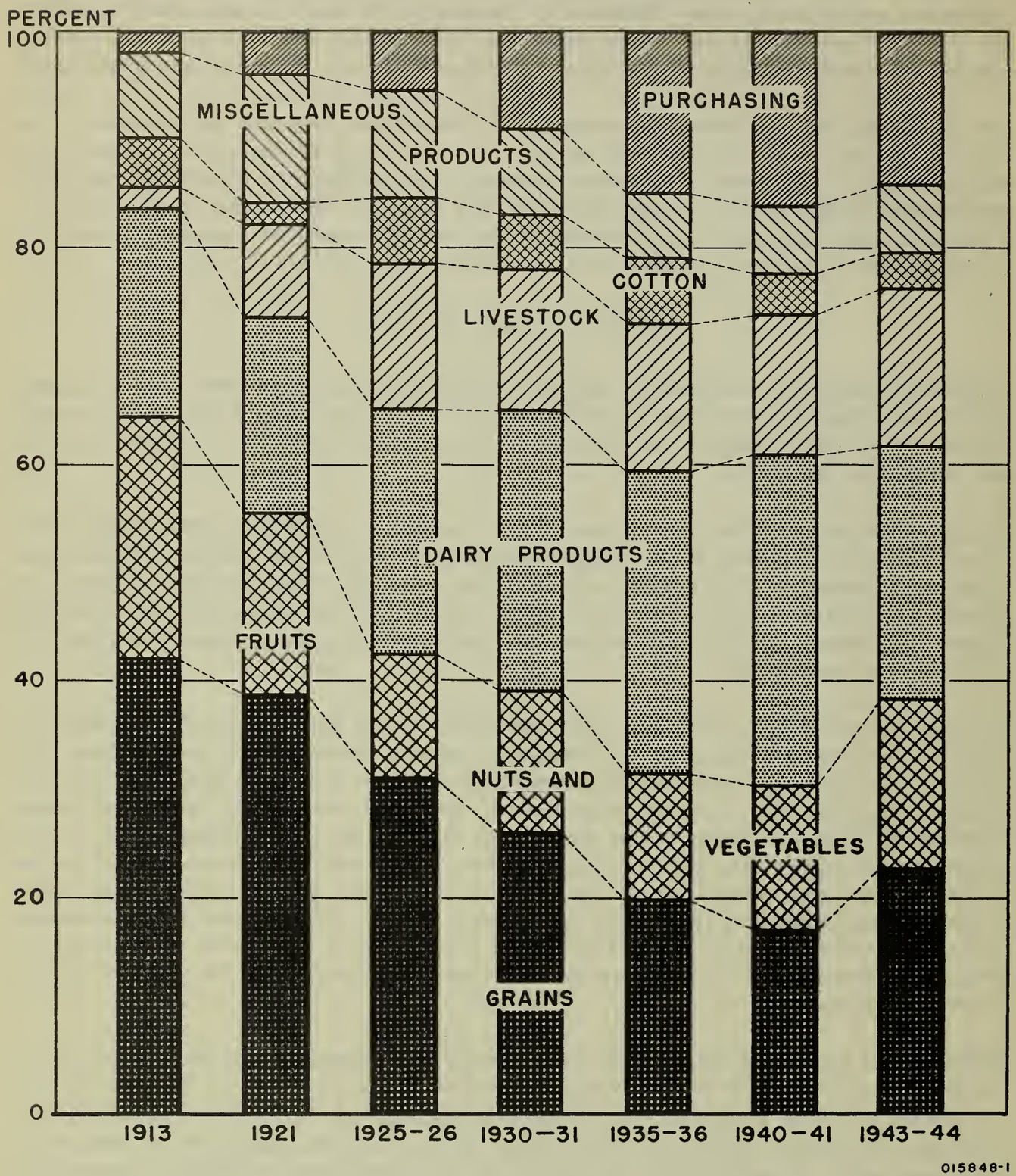

Figure 1. - Since 1913, the percentage of cooperative business in the West North Central division has decreased, while that of each of the other divisions has increased. However, the Mountain and Pacific States show a very slight change, representing 19.6 percent of the total in 1913 and 20.3 percent in 1943-44. The greatest changes came in the 1925-26 season.

BUSINESS OF FARMERS' COOPERATIVES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

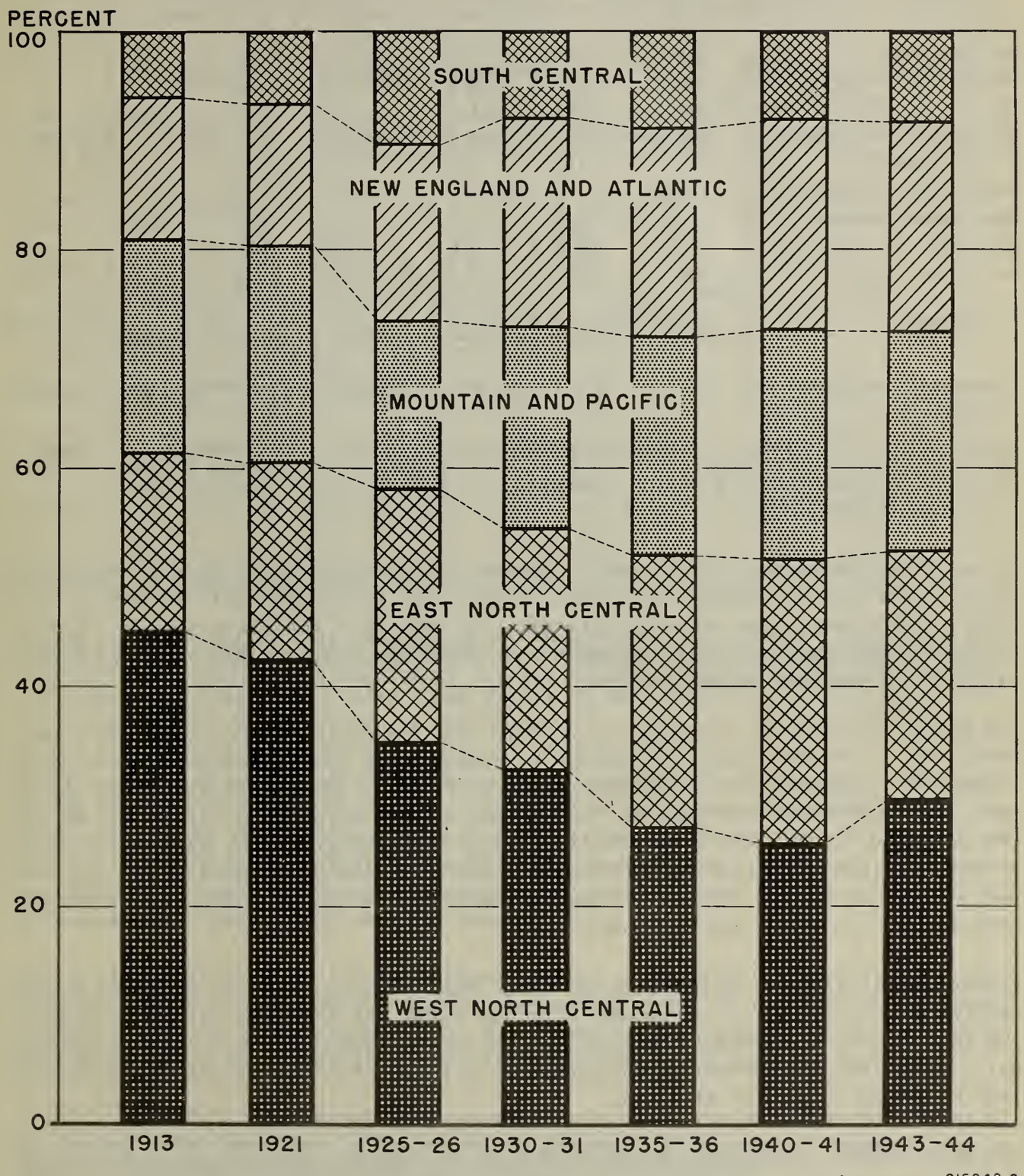

Figure 2. - Since 1913 there has been a decided change in the relative proportions of business done by the various commodity groups and the purchasing group. Grain associations have lost first place to dairy products. Fruit, nut, and vegetable associations gradually lost until they dropped from second to fourth place surpassed by livestock, dairy, and purchasing cooperatives.

Table 4. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by geographic divisions for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41	1943-44
				Percent			
New England	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4
Middle Atlantic	4.9	7.5	6.4	10.2	10.5	10.3	8.6
East North Central	16.5	18.1	23.3	21.8	25.1	26.0	22.6
West North Central	45.1	42.5	34.9	32.5	27.2	25.8	29.7
South Atlantic	5.7	4.0	6.3	5.0	4.1	4.9	7.3
East South Central	3.0	.8	4.9	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.5
West South Central	3.1	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.6
Mountain	2.9	2.8	2.9	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.8
Pacific	16.7	16.9	12.4	14.6	15.2	16.7	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of associations.	3,099	7,374	10,803	11,950	10,500	10,600	10,300

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

which it has continued to hold. When the terminal livestock agencies were organized in the early 1920's, livestock marketing increased in importance until in 1925-26 it ranked third among the commodity groups. It lost this position, but in 1935-36 regained third place where it has remained. Livestock accounted for over 14 percent of the total business during 1943-44.

Six States, California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, have been among the 10 States leading in volume of cooperative dollar business since 1913 (figure 3). Minnesota's volume entitled the State to rank among the first three every year since 1913. During the two seasons 1942-43 and 1943-44 this State was in second place. Minnesota's cooperative dairy industry grew from over 20 million dollars in 1913 to nearly 163 million in 1943-44 (table 17). Only twice did the dairy business in this State give way to another commodity. In 1921 and again in 1943-44, the grain business was larger.

California started in third place in 1913, rose to first, and has remained there except in 1925-26 when it was second. In this State, the fruit and vegetable marketing cooperatives transacted more than half of the total business during each period. Dairy products were second in importance except for 1930-31 when they temporarily lost this rank to poultry products.

New York State cooperatives fluctuated most in relative importance, rising from tenth place in 1913 to fourth in 1921, then to seventh, to fifth, and back to fourth where they stayed. Although 80 percent of the total business in New York in 1913 was in fruits and vegetables, dairy products took the lead in 1921 and continued to hold it. In 1943-44, cooperatives dealing in dairy products accounted for more than 55 percent of the business. Purchasing in this State held second place in each period except 1913.

BUSINESS BY FARMERS' MARKETING & PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

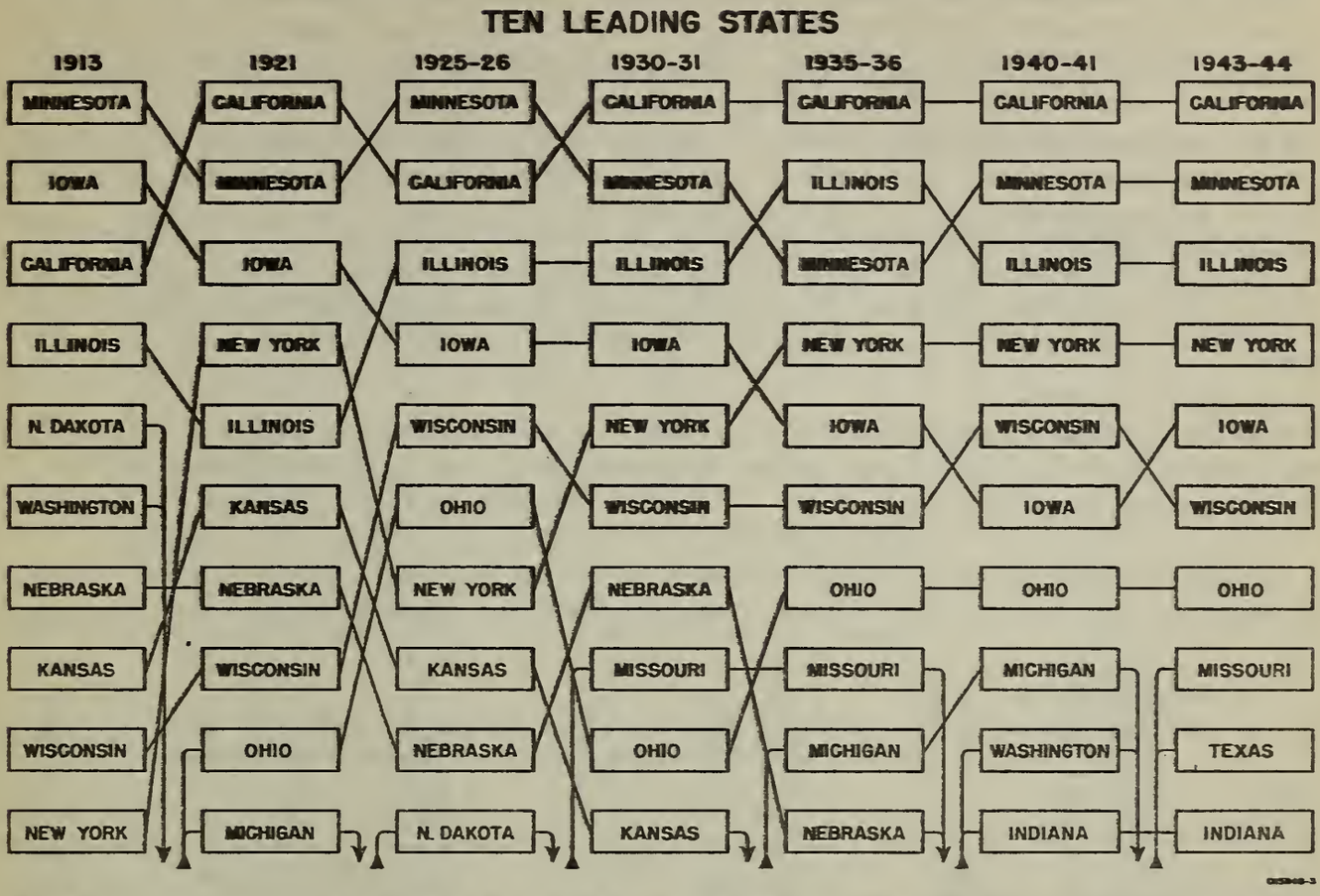

Figure 3. - Six States have been among the leading 10 since 1913. California has been in first place since before 1930-31. Minnesota which started in first place is now in second and New York which started at the bottom of the list in 1913 is now in fourth place. The other three States in the group of 6 are Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

In Iowa, grain cooperatives held first or second place in total volume of business during the entire period of record. They tied with livestock in 1925-26 and with dairy products in 1937-38, lost first place to livestock in 1927-28 and 1932-33, and to dairy products in each of the three marketing seasons, 1939-40 to 1941-42. Except for 1913, dairy cooperatives held third place through 1932-33. During 1933-34, livestock dropped to third place where it remained.

The grain cooperatives in Illinois accounted for nearly the total business of the State in 1913, but accounted for smaller percentages until in 1935-36 livestock rose to first place. Livestock remained in first place through most of the periods since 1935-36 and reported 42 percent of the total business of the State in 1943-44.

In 1913, the dairy business of the cooperatives in Wisconsin did over 78 percent of the States' total business. This commodity has held first place throughout and in 1943-44 transacted over 66 percent of the States' total business.

COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Cooperative associations handling cotton and cotton products are found in the 15 States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, south of a straight line from the

Table 5. - Farmers' marketing and purchasing associations: Percentage of estimated business by commodity groups, for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

COMMODITY GROUP	1913	1921	1925-26	1930-31	1935-36	1940-41	1943-44
				Percent			
Cotton and cotton products	4.9	1.9	6.2	5.4	6.0	3.7	3.7
Dairy products	19.2	18.1	22.3	25.8	28.3	30.4	23.3
Fruits and vegetables	22.5	17.0	11.7	13.3	11.5	12.0	12.4
Grain, dry beans, and rice	42.1	38.4	31.2	25.9	19.6	17.0	22.8
Livestock	1.6	8.5	13.3	12.5	13.6	12.8	14.5
Nuts	.....	1.3	.7	.5	.7	1.4	3.1
Poultry and products	.....	1.2	1.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8
Tobacco	.8	.2	3.8	.3	.6	.6	.4
Wool and mohair	.....	.8	.4	1.1	.6	.7	.7
Miscellaneous products	7.0	8.0	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.2
Total marketing	98.1	95.4	94.4	91.0	86.2	83.8	85.9
Purchasing	1.9	4.6	5.6	9.0	13.8	16.2	14.1
Total marketing and purchasing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of associations	3,099	7,374	10,803	11,950	10,500	10,600	10,300

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

northern border of North Carolina. Included are the lower part of California and the tip of Missouri. During the 1943-44 season, this commodity accounted for slightly over 4 percent of the business of all marketing cooperatives (tables 6 and 14).

Although the number of such associations, 533, is 6 less than reported the preceding season, membership and volume of business increased. The volume of business, $189,000,000, is the largest in their history and the membership, 258,000, is the largest since 1937-38 (table 6). Undoubtedly many of these cotton growers are members of both a marketing association and a cooperative gin.

Of the 533 associations, 21 are marketing enterprises, 9 operate oil mills, and 483 operate gins. In addition, a few are engaged in storing and in rendering other services.

Twenty "large-scale" associations selling cotton and operating oil mills reported business which amounted to more than 76 percent of the total for all cotton cooperatives. These same 20 claimed a membership of 186,550, which was 71.3 percent of the total.

Over 60 percent of the associations were in Texas; however, their membership and volume of business were only about 36 percent of the totals. Oklahoma came next

with 78 associations and Mississippi was third with 65 associations, but had the second largest volume of business. Georgia, with only 8 associations, had 52,000 members and a business of $10,200,000. The 5 leading States arrayed according to membership were: Texas, 95,000; Georgia, 52,000; Oklahoma, 42,000; Tennessee, 20,200; and Mississippi, 18,200; but when arrayed on basis of volume of business, they were: Texas, $68,400,000; Mississippi, $53,600,000; Tennessee, $18,600,000; and Georgia and Oklahoma, $10,200,000 each (table 17).

Mississippi with six associations less than in the previous season, reported increases in both membership and business. This increase was mainly due to the transfer of an association from the purchasing group to the cotton because of the great increase in its cotton business. Over 11 million dollars was added to the State total by this one association.

Table 6. - Cotton and cotton products: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1913.....	79	2.6	.....	.....	15,098	5.0
1921.....	[6]47	.7	.....	.....	23,498	2.0
1925-26.....	121	1.3	300,000	12.2	150,000	6.6
1927-28.....	125	1.2	140,000	5.4	97,000	4.5
1929-30.....	199	1.9	150,000	5.7	110,000	4.8
1930-31.....	261	2.5	190,000	7.3	130,000	6.0
1931-32.....	267	2.6	240,000	9.0	69,000	4.0
1932-33.....	274	2.9	200,000	8.1	42,000	3.5
1933-34.....	250	2.8	200,000	8.1	100,000	8.2
1934-35.....	305	3.5	255,000	10.2	100,000	7.4
1935-36.....	311	3.7	300,000	11.1	110,000	6.9
1936-37[7].....	400	4.9	341,800	14.2	138,500	7.4
1937-38.....	415	5.0	350,000	14.0	110,000	5.4
1938-39.....	476	5.9	315,000	13.1	73,000	4.1
1939-40.....	536	6.7	270,000	11.7	78,000	4.5
1940-41.....	535	6.7	225,000	9.3	85,000	4.4
1941-42.....	556	7.1	215,000	8.9	138,000	5.8
1942-43.....	539	7.0	235,000	9.1	167,000	5.2
1943-44.....	533	7.1	258,000	9.4	189,000	4.3

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Although there has been an effort to enlarge the activities of the gins, comparatively few have branched out. Those which have may be operating one or more of the following lines in addition to ginning: feed mills, oil stations, locker plants, or elevators.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The 1943-44 marketing season closed with 2,286 farmer cooperative associations dealing in dairy products, which is 83 less than reported for the 1942-43 season (table 7). Membership during the same season decreased 8,000 (1.1 percent) but business increased $253,000,000, or about 27 percent (table 14). Dairy associations are found in all the States except Arkansas, Delaware, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Nevada. The largest number in any State, 655, are located in Wisconsin (table 17). Minnesota

Table 7. - Dairy products: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1913.....	1,187	39.7	.....	.....	59,701	19.6
1921.....	[6]1,579	24.4	.....	.....	227,982	19.0
1925-26.....	2,197	22.9	460,000	18.8	535,000	23.6
1927-28.....	2,479	24.3	600,000	23.1	620,000	28.6
1929-30.....	2,458	23.3	650,000	24.7	680,000	29.4
1930-31.....	2,391	23.1	725,000	27.8	620,000	28.4
1931-32.....	2,392	23.3	740,000	27.7	520,000	29.8
1932-33.....	2,293	24.5	724,000	29.5	390,000	32.5
1933-34.....	2,286	25.3	757,000	30.7	380,000	31.3
1934-35.....	2,300	26.2	750,000	30.1	440,000	32.8
1935-36.....	2,270	27.1	720,000	26.6	520,000	32.8
1936-37[7].....	2,337	28.7	656,900	27.2	577,100	30.7
1937-38.....	2,421	29.2	700,000	28.0	686,000	33.5
1938-39.....	2,373	29.3	650,000	27.0	610,000	34.6
1939-40.....	2,395	29.7	620,000	27.0	560,000	32.4
1940-41.....	2,374	29.9	650,000	26.9	693,000	36.3
1941-42.....	2,366	30.2	665,000	27.4	815,000	34.5
1942-43.....	2,369	30.7	710,000	27.5	950,000	29.9
1943-44.....	2,286	30.4	702,000	25.7	1,203,000	27.1

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

and Iowa came next with 608 and 270 associations, respectively. In Wisconsin alone, there are located nearly 29 percent of all the dairy associations and it with Minnesota and Iowa claimed about 67 percent of the total number of associations. The drop in number of associations came mainly in Minnesota and Wisconsin where some small creameries and cheese factories were unable to function profitably.

Total membership of 702 thousand was reported by the associations and even though this was 8 thousand less than for 1942-43, it was more than the number reported for any other season since 1935-36. It was about one-fourth of the total for all marketing groups (table 14). Of the total membership, slightly over one-third was reported by 226 "large-scale" associations. Practically three-fourths of the membership of the dairy marketing cooperatives is in the 12 North Central States. Minnesota reported the largest membership, 115,200; followed by Iowa with 73,200; Wisconsin, 72,400; New York, 50,300; and Michigan, 48,500. These five States claimed more than half the membership reported for this commodity group.

Business transacted by the dairy associations during the 1943-44 season amounted to $1,203,000,000. Although slightly over 27 percent of the total marketing business, it was the lowest percentage of the total since 1925-26 (table 7). Nearly one-half of the business was credited to the 226 "large-scale" organizations which included the bargaining and distributing associations. All the States with active dairy cooperatives, except Tennessee and Mississippi, reported increases in total sales during 1943-44. The States reporting the largest increases were Wisconsin with an increase of $45,300,000; New York, $33,300,000; Minnesota, $26,900,000; Michigan, $18,200,000; Iowa, $13,750,000; and Illinois, $13,000,000.

Nearly three-fifths of the total dairy business is in the two North Central geographic divisions. Two of the States in these divisions, Wisconsin and Minnesota, produced enough dairy products to account for more than a fourth of the total. The States leading in dollar volume were: Wisconsin, $172,000,000; Minnesota, $162,900,000; New York, $161,800,000; Iowa, $77,600,000; and Michigan, California, and Illinois, between 60 and 70 million dollars each (table 17).

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Nine hundred sixty-eight associations marketing fruits, vegetables, and nuts reported 209,200 members and a business of $797,000,000 during 1943-44 (table 8). Since 1930-31, the peak period for number of associations, there has been almost a continual falling off in number. Of the 968 associations now operating, 48 are nut marketing organizations located in California, Georgia, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Fruit and vegetable cooperatives are located in all States except Vermont and Rhode Island (table 17).

The present membership of 209,200 has been surpassed only once since 1929-30. That was in 1942-43 when 3,800 more were reported. The nut marketing associations accounted for over 20 percent of these members and the local associations slightly less than half of the total. California far outstripped all other States in both number of members and amount of business. Membership in California associations was 47,900; in Georgia, 20,200; Utah, 14,000; Texas, 13,700; Michigan, 13,000; and Colorado, 10,700.

A jump of nearly 52 percent in volume of business for 1943-44 over that of 1942-43 brought the total for this commodity group up to an all-time high representing 18

percent of the total marketing business. Of the total increase of 272 million dollars, 188 million was in fruits and vegetables and 84 million in nuts. The fruit and vegetable business increased about 42 percent and that of the nut associations 112 percent. This great increase in dollar volume may be accounted for by the increased demand for raw and processed products and the higher price levels.

The business for California, $331,600,000, was over 41 percent of the United States total. Of the State total, $31,600,000, approximately one-fourth, was reported by the nut marketing associations. Other States reporting large volumes of business were Florida, $87,000,000; Georgia, $75,600,000; Washington, $46,200,000; Virginia, $36,000,000; and Texas, $34,000,000. The great increase in the production and sales

Table 8. - Fruits, vegetables, and nuts: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1913.....	456	15.3	.....	.....	69,921	23.0
1921.....	[6]791	12.2	.....	.....	229,322	19.1
1925-26.....	1,276	13.3	200,000	8.2	296,000	13.1
1927-28.....	1,309	12.8	230,000	8.8	314,600	14.5
1929-30.....	1,428	13.5	232,000	8.8	334,600	14.5
1930-31.....	1,457	14.1	199,000	7.6	332,000	15.2
1931-32.....	1,417	13.8	198,000	7.4	291,600	16.7
1932-33.....	1,333	14.3	187,500	7.6	208,500	17.4
1933-34.....	1,251	13.8	200,000	8.1	193,500	16.0
1934-35.....	1,135	12.9	172,800	6.9	211,300	15.7
1935-36.....	1,115	13.3	182,000	6.7	225,100	14.2
1936-37[7].....	1,151	14.1	155,000	6.4	294,800	15.7
1937-38.....	1,216	14.7	179,800	7.2	315,800	15.4
1938-39.....	1,162	14.3	183,000	7.6	287,000	16.3
1939-40.....	1,139	14.1	166,000	7.2	289,000	16.7
1940-41.....	1,096	13.8	199,000	8.2	305,000	16.0
1941-42.....	991	12.7	197,000	8.1	364,300	15.4
1942-43.....	990	12.8	213,000	8.3	525,000	16.5
1943-44.....	968	12.9	209,200	7.7	797,000	18.0

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

of peanuts, especially to oil mills, was responsible for Georgia's large increase of $49,400,000 in business and Virginia's increase of $29,100,000.

GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE

During the 1943-44 season, the number of farmers' cooperative associations handling grain, dry beans, and rice was reduced by 47. This left 2,311, the smallest number except for 1913. In the peak year 1931-32, 3,500 were reported. This group, however, represented 30.7 percent of the total marketing associations (tables 9 and 14).

New associations were added during the season to those previously reporting. More than 47 formerly listed were dropped. Some of the local elevators were taken over by

Table 9. - Grain, dry beans, and rice: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1913.....	960	32.1	.....	.....	130,555	42.9
1921.....	[6]2,458	38.0	.....	.....	482,461	40.8
1925-26.....	3,338	34.8	520,000	21.2	750,000	33.1
1927-28.....	3,455	33.9	900,000	34.6	680,000	31.3
1929-30.....	3,448	32.7	810,000	30.8	690,000	29.9
1930-31.....	3,448	33.3	775,000	29.7	621,000	28.4
1931-32.....	3,500	34.1	705,000	26.4	450,000	25.8
1932-33.....	3,131	33.5	600,000	24.4	280,000	23.3
1933-34.....	3,178	35.1	600,000	24.4	285,000	23.5
1934-35.....	3,125	35.5	580,000	23.3	315,000	23.5
1935-36.....	3,010	35.9	610,000	22.5	360,000	22.7
1936-37[7].....	2,614	32.1	362,900	15.0	397,900	21.1
1937-38.....	2,619	31.6	360,000	14.4	475,000	23.2
1938-39.....	2,540	31.4	367,000	15.2	383,000	21.7
1939-40.....	2,462	30.6	365,000	15.9	390,000	22.6
1940-41.....	2,422	30.5	363,000	15.0	387,000	20.3
1941-42.....	2,389	30.5	380,000	15.6	524,000	22.2
1942-43.....	2,358	30.6	400,000	15.5	700,000	22.0
1943-44.....	2,311	30.7	452,000	16.6	1,178,000	26.6

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

terminal marketing organizations, some merged with other local associations for more efficient operation, others were dropped as they no longer operated as cooperatives, and, of course, some were business failures. This decrease in number of associations was spread over 15 States. The 4 which reported losses of 5 or more are: Kansas, 10; Illinois, 9; North Dakota, 7; and Minnesota, 5 (table 17).

In the 7 West North Central States are 1,475 associations, about 63 percent of the total (table 17). Five of the States reporting the largest number of associations are located in this territory. North Dakota had 314; Iowa, 247; Minnesota, 239; Kansas, 229; and Nebraska, 221. Illinois, in the East North Central division with 294, had the second largest number of associations in this commodity group.

The membership of 452,000 in the grain cooperatives was an increase of 52,000, or 13 percent over that for 1942-43, and is nearly 17 percent of the total for marketing cooperatives of all types. More than 96 percent of this membership was reported by the local enterprises. As in number of associations, the West North Central States also reported the largest membership, over 62 percent of the country's total. The 6 States which led in number of associations also led in number of members accounting for nearly 65 percent of the total. They also reported the largest increases: Iowa increased 8,600; Illinois, 6,700; North Dakota, 6,600; Minnesota, 6,200; Nebraska, 4,400; and Kansas, 2,800.

Grain marketing associations had a total business of $1,178,000,000 in the 1943-44 season. With the exception of nut marketing associations, this group had the greatest percentage increase in dollar volume, more than 68 percent. This was the greatest increase the grain marketing group ever attained in a single year. This commodity ranked second only to dairy products in percentage of total marketing business with 26.6 percent of the total (table 14). From 1913 through 1929-30, grain associations led all marketing groups. Since 1930-31, when the dairy and the grain groups tied, the dairy products group has taken the lead (tables 7 and 9).

Table 10. - Rank of six States leading in number of grain associations, number of members, and volume of business, 1943-44

STATES	VOLUME OF BUSINESS	NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
Minnesota	1	4	1
Kansas	2	5	5
Illinois	3	2	2
North Dakota	4	1	4
Iowa	5	3	3
Nebraska	6	6	6

The same six States that led in number of associations and in membership also led in volume of business. They accounted for over 61 percent of the total during the 1943-44 marketing season (table 10). Five of them reported over a hundred million dollars each. In order of their dollar volume the six were: Minnesota, $173,100,000; Kansas, $118,600,000; Illinois and North Dakota, each $117,400,000; Iowa, $109,200,000; and Nebraska, $85,900,000. Of the total business by grain marketing associations in the United States, 2,286 local associations were credited with about 75 percent.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock marketing associations decreased in number from 2,153 in 1929-30 to 642 in 1943-44. Though this was the smallest number of associations since 1913, the number

of producers using their services was the largest of record and the dollar volume of business exceeded that for any previous year (table 11).

Although the number of livestock shipping associations has gradually declined, some of them were converted to trucking associations and continued to serve their members. Trucking of livestock to the terminal markets, made possible by good roads, has been the chief reason for the gradual folding up of local marketing associations. Minnesota had 23 fewer associations and Wisconsin 13 less but each of these 2 States had the largest number of trucking organizations on record. More than half the marketing associations, 335, are in the West North Central States. However, in membership and dollar volume, this region had to give way to the 5 States in the East North Central division (table 17).

Table 11. - Livestock: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1913.....	44	1.5	.....	.....	4,824	1.6
1921.....	[6]992	15.3	.....	.....	106,845	8.9
1925-26.....	1,770	18.5	400,000	16.3	320,000	14.1
1927-28.....	2,012	19.7	450,000	17.3	320,000	14.7
1929-30.....	2,153	20.4	465,000	17.7	320,000	13.8
1930-31.....	2,014	19.4	400,000	15.3	300,000	13.7
1931-32.....	1,885	18.4	450,000	16.9	260,000	14.9
1932-33.....	1,575	16.8	440,000	17.9	182,000	15.2
1933-34.....	1,371	15.1	410,000	16.6	162,000	13.4
1934-35.....	1,197	13.6	410,000	16.5	175,000	13.0
1935-36.....	1,040	12.4	600,000	22.1	250,000	15.8
1936-37[7].....	1,012	12.4	549,000	22.7	320,600	17.0
1937-38.....	926	11.2	600,000	24.0	312,000	15.2
1938-39.....	862	10.6	600,000	24.9	280,000	15.9
1939-40.....	844	10.5	580,000	25.2	282,000	16.3
1940-41.....	800	10.1	600,000	24.8	292,000	15.3
1941-42.....	781	10.0	570,000	23.5	337,000	14.3
1942-43.....	700	9.1	600,000	23.2	595,000	18.7
1943-44.....	642	8.5	636,000	23.3	747.000	16.9

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Membership in the livestock associations increased by 36,000, bringing the estimated total to 636,000 the largest recorded for any one season. Nearly 77 percent of these belonged to terminal sales agencies which include in their membership both individual producers and associations.[1]

Two States, Illinois with 114,000 members in cooperative livestock associations and Minnesota with 100,000, accounted for about one-third of the United States' total. Other States reporting large memberships were: Ohio and Wisconsin with 69,000 each; Indiana and Missouri, 57,000 and 49,000, respectively. Indiana reported the greatest increase, 17,000; and Wisconsin the greatest loss, 6,000. More than half of the members of the livestock marketing associations were reported by associations in the East North Central States.

The dollar volume of business for livestock cooperatives during the past season was estimated at $747,000,000, an increase of more than 25 percent over the preceding season. This increase is not the largest percentage for a single year as the 1942-43 season jumped 76.6 over 1941-42. Of the total business, forty-odd terminal sales agencies handled over 81 percent. The business in Illinois alone amounted to $155,100,000, nearly 21 percent of the total for all livestock cooperatives. Increases over the previous marketing period, for some of the States were: $41,100,000 in Illinois; $19,000,000 in Minnesota; $18,000,000 in Iowa; and $16,000,000 in Missouri. Only four States - Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Utah - showed decreases in business. In Utah, the apparent loss was the result of crediting California with the business of the Los Angeles branch of the Producers Livestock Marketing Association of Salt Lake City. The associations in the East North Central States reported 44 percent of the total business of all livestock associations in the United States.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Poultry and egg marketing associations are found in all but 10 States. Their number decreased during the 1943-44 season from 165 to 159 associations. Membership was estimated at 130,000 and business at $196,000,000. The largest number of associations ever reported was 194 in 1937-38 (table 12).

Missouri had 14 associations, the largest number in any 1 State. Other States with 10 or more associations were: California, Montana, and Colorado (table 17). The three Pacific Coast States which led the fruit, vegetable, and nut associations in number of associations, membership, and business, again take first place. In this geographic division there were only 23 of the poultry and egg associations, but these 23 had over two-fifths of both the total membership and the total dollar business during the 1943-44 marketing season with 42.6 percent and 46.3 percent, respectively.

Over the years, the membership of the poultry and egg cooperatives has fluctuated. The membership of 130,000 reported for the past season was an increase of 19,000, or over 17 percent. Washington, with only 6 associations, had the largest number of members, 41,000, and the second largest volume of business, $34,300,000. California ranked second in membership but stood in first place in volume of business with a total of $48,600,000. Other States leading in memberships were Missouri with 8,600; Colorado, 8,000; Pennsylvania, 8,000; and New Jersey, 7,200.

[1]The individual members of local associations shipping to a terminal market are credited only to the local.

The record of fluctuations in dollar volume for this commodity group was about the same as for their membership. However, the increases and decreases in number of members and volume of business have not always occurred simultaneously. Practically no change has taken place in the relative importance of poultry and egg marketing associations compared with other marketing groups for a number of years (table 12).

During the 1943-44 marketing season, the volume of business increased by $51,000,000, the greatest increase on their record. The 140 local associations reported only 41 percent of the total volume of $196,000,000. The remaining 59 percent was credited to the 19 large-scale cooperatives. Of all the commodity marketing groups, poultry and egg cooperatives had the highest percentage of supply business. It amounted to nearly 23 percent of their total (table 16).

Table 12. - Poultry and eggs: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,[1] 1921 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1921.....	[6]26	.4	.....	.....	15,011	1.3
1925-26.....	71	.7	50,000	2.0	40,000	1.8
1927-28.....	90	.9	50,000	1.9	40,000	1.8
1929-30.....	157	1.5	67,000	2.5	79,400	3.4
1930-31.....	160	1.5	82,000	3.1	86,000	3.9
1931-32.....	172	1.7	88,000	3.3	72,000	4.1
1932-33.....	154	1.7	78,000	3.2	53,000	4.4
1933-34.....	147	1.6	73,000	3.0	48,000	4.0
1934-35.....	164	1.9	85,000	3.4	53,000	3.9
1935-36.....	154	1.8	93,000	3.4	69,000	4.3
1936-37[7].....	180	2.2	112,500	4.7	72,000	3.8
1937-38.....	194	2.3	106,000	4.2	91,000	4.4
1938-39.....	180	2.2	100,000	4.1	78,000	4.4
1939-40.....	181	2.2	104,000	4.5	76,000	4.4
1940-41.....	179	2.3	105,000	4.3	82,000	4.3
1941-42.....	178	2.3	115,000	4.7	105,000	4.5
1942-43.....	166	2.2	111,000	4.3	145,000	4.6
1943-44.....	159	2.1	130,000	4.8	196,000	4.4

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

WOOL AND MOHAIR

The wool and mohair associations, the only marketing group except the miscellaneous which showed an increase in number of associations during 1943-44, had a net increase of 1 bringing the total number to 135 (table 13). Three States reported 1 more association each and 2 reported 1 less, only 5 changes in all. The associations are scattered in 37 States with the largest number, 31, in Pennsylvania (table 17). In addition, a number of informal pools marketed their wool through the organized associations.

The membership of these associations between 1921 and the 1936-37 season showed both increases and decreases, but since the 1937-38 season it increased steadily until it

Table 13. - Wool and mohair: Number of associations, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing cooperatives, for specified periods,[1] 1921 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1921.....	670[6]	1.1	.....	.....	9,786	.8
1925-26.....	91	1.0	50,000	2.0	10,000	.4
1927-28.....	99	1.0	25,000	1.0	7,000	.3
1929-30.....	131	1.2	40,000	1.5	10,800	.5
1930-31.....	136	1.3	64,000	2.5	26,000	1.2
1931-32.....	134	1.3	62,000	2.3	21,000	1.2
1932-33.....	115	1.2	62,000	2.5	9,000	.8
1933-34.....	120	1.3	63,800	2.6	13,700	1.1
1934-35.....	119	1.3	71,000	2.9	15,700	1.2
1935-36.....	114	1.4	51,400	1.9	11,000	.7
1936-37[7].....	139	1.7	79,200	3.3	11,500	.6
1937-38.....	130	1.6	50,000	2.0	11,300	.6
1938-39.....	135	1.7	60,000	2.5	13,000	.7
1939-40.....	134	1.7	62,000	2.7	11,000	.6
1940-41.....	136	1.7	74,000	3.1	17,000	.9
1941-42.....	128	1.6	76,000	3.1	23,300	1.0
1942-43.....	134	1.7	85,000	3.3	34,000	1.1
1943-44.....	135	1.8	107,000	3.9	39,000	.9

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

totaled 107,000 producers in 1943-44. The membership more than doubled during the last 6 marketing seasons. Of the total membership, 27 "large-scale" associations accounted for nearly 84 percent. More than 44 percent of the total membership was in the West North Central States, where 1 association reported over 14,000. States in which more than 5 thousand members each were reported were Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The $39,000,000 business of the wool and mohair marketing associations meant an increase of nearly 15 percent over the 1942-43 season. It still amounted to less than 1 percent of the total cooperative marketing business (table 14). Of the total wool and mohair business, more than 85 percent was transacted by the same 27 State associations and sales agencies that reported 83 percent of the total membership. About 40 percent of the total business was credited to the associations in the West North Central division. South Dakota reported the largest business, $6,300,000, of any State in this commodity group.

Credit for the largest business in any State does not go to Massachusetts, headquarters for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, since the business of the National is allocated to its member associations. The number of pounds of wool and mohair of the 1943 clip handled by this sales agency for its member associations was 17 percent greater than that of the 1942 clip handled. Its sales were equivalent to 77 per cent of the United States total.

The leading States in cooperative wool marketing during 1943-44 were South Dakota, Missouri, Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Colorado, each with a business of over 2½ million dollars (table 17).

MISCELLANEOUS

The miscellaneous marketing group includes three general divisions: (1) associations handling more than one product, no one of which is of sufficient importance to permit classification of the organization under that commodity (for example, an association may handle some wool, fruits, livestock, and dairy products); (2) associations handling special crops, such as forest products or forage crops, but too few in number to justify establishing a separate commodity group; and (3) associations selling services, such as trucking or cold storage. This group, including 11 tobacco associations totaled 488 associations whose membership was estimated at 235,800 and its business at $81,000,000 (tables 14 and 17). They amounted to 6.5 percent of the total number of marketing cooperatives, 8.6 percent of the members, and 1.8 percent of the total business.

On the basis of number of associations, those handling miscellaneous products came first with 130; trucking next with 111; then cold storage and locker plants, 66; markets, 47; forage crops, 22; storage and warehousing, 20; forest products, 13; miscellaneous seed, 12; tobacco and sugar cane products, 11 each. The others range from 1 association to 8.

As most of the associations in the service groups reported only income, their total volume of business was small. Some of the locker plants, however, sold produce and bought supplies for their members and a few of the farmer markets reported the total sales made by their members.

Of the 11 associations handling tobacco, 4 were in Kentucky, 2 in Tennessee, and 1 each in Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin (table 17). These 11 associations accounted for 51 percent of the members in the miscellaneous marketing group and 23 percent of the business. Their total volume of more than $18,500,000 was exceeded only by the 130 associations marketing miscellaneous products. The group of 22 associations handling forage crops ranked third with a volume of $9,152,507.

Because of the large memberships of the tobacco marketing associations, Kentucky was first in membership in the miscellaneous marketing group with a total of 67,440, and Tennessee, second with 36,500. Other States with large memberships were Illinois, 19,000; Louisiana and Minnesota, 11,000 each; and Missouri, 10,100. Kentucky, again because of her tobacco associations, ranked first in volume of business with a total of $12,330,000. Following Kentucky were Missouri with $9,240,000; California with $5,200,000, and Louisiana with $5,100,000 (table 17).

Table 14. - Farmers' marketing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages, by specified groups, 1943-44 marketing season[1]

GROUP	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*$1,000*	*Percent*
Dairy products.....	2,286	30.4	702,000	25.7	1,203,000	27.1
Grain, dry beans, and rice..	2,311	30.7	452,000	16.6	1,178,000	26.6
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts.....	968	12.9	209,200	7.7	797,000	18.0
Livestock.....	642	8.5	636,000	23.3	747,000	16.9
Poultry and eggs.....	159	2.1	130,000	4.8	196,000	4.4
Cotton and cotton products..	533	7.1	258,000	9.4	189,000	4.3
Wool and mohair.....	135	1.8	107,000	3.9	39,000	.9
Miscellaneous[5].....	488	6.5	235,800	8.6	81,000	1.8
Total marketing.....	7,522	100.0	2,730,000	100.0	4,430,000	100.0

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Includes associations handling commodities not specified above, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or other services.

FARMERS' PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS

Although the total number of farmer cooperatives reporting for the 1943-44 season decreased by 150, the number of purchasing associations increased by 36, bringing their number up to 2,778 - 27 percent of the United States total (table 15). Purchasing associations were located in every State except Rhode Island (table 17). Since 1913, they have increased steadily in number, except for the 1927-28 and the

1937-38 seasons. The greatest increase, 489, came in 1936-37. During this season North and South Dakota each added 6 associations; Michigan, 5; and Texas, 4. Minor changes involving an increase or a decrease of 1, 2, or 3 associations occurred in 30 other States.

Table 15. - Farmers' purchasing associations: Number, estimated membership, and estimated business, with percentages of totals for marketing and purchasing associations, for specified periods,[1] 1913 to 1943-44

PERIOD	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED[2]		ESTIMATED MEMBERS[3]		ESTIMATED BUSINESS[4]	
	Number	*Percent*[5]	*Number*	*Percent*[5]	*$1,000*	*Percent*[5]
1913.....	111	3.6	.....	.....	5,928	1.9
1921.....	[6]898	12.2	.....	.....	57,721	4.6
1925-26.....	1,217	11.3	247,000	9.1	135,000	5.6
1927-28.....	1,205	10.6	398,000	13.3	128,000	5.6
1929-30.....	1,454	12.1	470,000	15.2	190,000	7.6
1930-31.....	1,588	13.3	392,000	13.1	215,000	9.0
1931-32.....	1,645	13.8	533,000	16.7	181,000	9.4
1932-33.....	1,648	15.0	542.700	18.1	140,500	10.5
1933-34.....	1,848	17.0	692,000	21.9	152,000	11.1
1934-35.....	1,906	17.8	790,000	24.1	187,000	12.2
1935-36.....	2,112	20.1	950,000	26.0	[8]254,000	13.8
1936-37[7].....	2,601	24.2	856,000	26.2	313,400	14.3
1937-38.....	2,600	23.9	900,000	26.5	[8]350,000	14.6
1938-39.....	2,600	24.3	890,000	27.0	[8]335,000	16.0
1939-40.....	2,649	24.7	900,000	28.1	[8]358,000	17.2
1940-41.....	2,657	25.1	980,000	28.8	[8]369,000	16.2
1941-42.....	2,726	25.8	1,170,000	32.5	[8]480,000	16.9
1942-43.....	2,742	26.2	1,270,000	33.0	[8]600,000	15.9
1943-44.....	2,778	27.0	1,520,000	35.8	[8]730,000	14.1

[1]Most statistics pertaining to farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives are now compiled on the basis of the marketing season which includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[2]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[3]The membership estimates for the years since about 1935 include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include patrons not in these categories.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]Percentages indicate the relative importance of the group as a part of all marketing and purchasing associations for the various years.

[6]Associations reporting dollar business.

[7]Estimates are based on data collected by the Farm Credit Administration in cooperation with the banks for cooperatives and 33 State agricultural colleges for 1936.

[8]After making adjustments for the purchasing business by the marketing associations and marketing business by the purchasing associations, the totals for purchasing business are: 1935-36 marketing season, $315,000,000; 1937-38, $440,000,000; 1938-39, $416,000,000; 1939-40, $448,200,000; 1940-41, in excess of $450,000,000; 1941-42, approximately $600,000,000; 1942-43, approximately $750,000,000; 1943-44, approximately $1,010,000,000 or 19.6 percent of total farmer cooperative business.

SOURCE OF DATA: See table 1.

Slightly more than 36 percent of the purchasing associations listed have headquarters in the 7 States of the West North Central division. The total number of associations reported by the 5 leading States, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska, and Missouri, accounted for over one-third of the 2,778 (table 17).

An increase of 250,000 members during the year brought the total membership of this group up to 1,520,000. Over three-fourths of these members belonged to local associations. All but 4 States showed an increase in membership. Mississippi showed a decrease of 6,400 which was due to a change in classification of an association from the purchasing to the cotton marketing group. Although the West North Central States claimed over one-fourth (29.3 percent) of the total membership, the 4 leading States, Iowa, Illinois, Virginia, and New York together had about 35 percent. Some of the States with large membership increases were Iowa with 62,000; Illinois, 25,000; Virginia, 17,000; and Missouri and New York, 16,000 each. The increase in Iowa was due to the addition of 1 association which had a very large membership.

The $730,000,000 business of the associations engaged in furnishing supplies to their members was an increase of about 22 percent compared with their 1942-43 business. Although this was their largest increase in dollar volume for any 1 year, their greatest percentage increase was 35.8 percent in 1935-36. At least two factors have had a balancing effect on the total volume of purchasing business; wartime conditions reduced the volume of supplies and raw materials available, but processing performed through their own refineries, mills, and other facilities increased sales value.

Mississippi was the only State which showed a decrease in purchasing business and this was due to the same reclassification of an association which lowered the membership figure for the State. The 4 States leading in volume of purchases - Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, and Virginia - were located, one in each of four geographic divisions. Their combined business accounted for nearly 36 percent of the total. The greatest increases in dollar volume were found in New York, with $23,000,000; Virginia, with $15,700,000; and Massachusetts and Ohio, with $11,000,000 each. The West North Central States had the largest number of associations and members, but it was the East North Central division which carried off the laurels in volume of business.

Many cooperative associations are engaged in both marketing and purchasing activities. Approximately 6.8 percent of the United States total business for the marketing groups was supply purchases and 4.5 percent of the total purchasing business was for the sales of farm products. Adjusting on this basis, the total marketing of farm products amounted to $4,150,000,000 and the total purchasing of supplies to $1,010,000,000. Table 16 shows the percentage of marketing and purchasing done by each group.

Table 16. - Percentage of marketing and purchasing by each group of farmers' cooperative associations, 1943-44

GROUP	MARKETING	PURCHASING	TOTAL
		Percent	
Cotton and products	90.4	9.6	100.0
Dairy products	97.8	2.2	100.0
Fruits and vegetables	94.3	5.7	100.0
Grain, dry beans, rice	87.4	12.6	100.0
Livestock	99.2	.8	100.0
Nuts	99.4	.6	100.0
Poultry and eggs	77.1	22.9	100.0
Tobacco	96.6	3.4	100.0
Wool and mohair	99.4	0.6	100.0
Miscellaneous	74.1	25.9	100.0
Total marketing	93.2	6.8	100.0
Purchasing	4.5	95.5	100.0
Total marketing and purchasing	80.4	19.6	100.0

Table 17. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number,[1] Estimated Membership,[2] [3] and Estimated Business,[3] [4] by Specified Groups, Geographic Divisions, and States, 1943-44 Marketing Season[5] (Revised August 4, 1945)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS			DAIRY PRODUCTS			FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
UNITED STATES	533	258,000	189,000	2,286	702,000	1,203,000	920	160,200	638,000
New England				54	23,300	65,300	17	1,950	23,200
Maine				6	1,900	1,500	8	740	12,000
New Hampshire				6	800	2,800	2	60	600
Vermont				25	6,200	16,000			
Massachusetts				11	11,000	31,900	5	1,000	10,000
Rhode Island				1	1,000	2,500			
Connecticut				5	2,400	10,600	2	150	600
Middle Atlantic				126	73,900	219,700	50	13,300	23,900
New York				89	50,300	161,800	28	6,300	10,500
New Jersey				4	2,300	11,300	8	3,000	6,400
Pennsylvania				33	21,300	46,600	14	4,000	7,000
East North Central				847	208,800	364,800	83	17,800	25,100
Ohio				34	27,200	39,600	16	2,100	7,000
Indiana				23	23,000	18,300	8	900	500
Illinois				73	37,700	65,300	7	700	1,900
Michigan				62	48,500	69,600	43	13,000	13,100
Wisconsin				655	72,400	172,000	9	1,100	2,600
West North Central	1	40	40	1,046	299,800	328,500	60	12,050	10,830
Minnesota				608	115,200	162,900	20	2,600	2,000
Iowa				270	73,200	77,600	7	1,000	1,000
Missouri	1	40	40	16	29,200	31,600	17	4,400	1,400
North Dakota				39	12,100	8,500	4	200	500
South Dakota				52	20,300	11,400	2	700	530
Nebraska				43	35,800	21,500	8	3,100	5,200
Kansas				18	14,000	15,000	2	50	200
South Atlantic	12	67,550	22,110	33	6,390	42,500	114	12,860	96,300
Delaware							1	40	400
Maryland				3	2,300	10,900	6	1,800	1,300
District of Columbia				1	1,500	14,900			
Virginia				13	1,700	8,300	18	2,100	4,600
West Virginia				2	50	600	2	20	300
North Carolina	2	13,100	8,000	6	220	1,500	8	1,300	600
South Carolina	1	2,400	3,900				5	700	1,600
Georgia	8	52,000	10,200	5	580	3,500	9	3,200	500
Florida	1	50	10	3	40	2,800	65	3,700	87,000
East South Central	75	46,800	73,000	15	5,510	11,500	38	8,100	3,450
Kentucky				3	2,100	5,400	14	4,000	1,100
Tennessee	4	[6]20,200	18,600	9	2,500	4,900	11	2,100	1,200
Alabama	6	8,400	800	1	10	300	11	1,600	1,000
Mississippi	65	18,200	53,600	2	900	900	2	400	150
West South Central	420	138,080	82,200	24	16,800	18,100	64	7,100	20,300
Arkansas	11	480	3,000				18	1,900	1,000
Louisiana	8	600	600	3	2,000	5,200	17	2,100	3,000
Oklahoma	78	42,000	10,200	13	8,800	5,900	5	400	300
Texas	323	95,000	68,400	8	6,000	7,000	24	2,700	16.000
Mountain	13	2,730	2,350	49	30,300	32,100	95	39,040	61,920
Montana				10	2,300	2,300	6	1,700	5,600
Idaho				12	21,100	19,700	15	8,400	10,000
Wyoming				7	1,200	1,100	5	3,500	4,000
Colorado				8	2,400	4,800	28	10,700	30,000
New Mexico	12	2,600	2,300				2	200	300
Arizona	1	130	50	2	600	1,400	6	500	5,000
Utah				10	2.700	2,800	32	14,000	7,000
Nevada							1	40	20
Pacific	12	2,800	9,300	92	37,200	120,500	399	48,000	373,000
Washington				23	13,500	30,500	56	7,400	46,000
Oregon				39	14,200	24,100	30	5,300	27,000
California	12	2,800	9,300	30	9,500	65,900	313	35,300	300,000

[1]Includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and sales agencies.

[2]Includes members, contract members, and shareholders, but does not include patrons not in these categories. (There is some duplication in these membership figures due to the fact some farmers belong to more than one association.)

[3]Estimated membership and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in which the association has its headquarters.

[4]Includes the value of commodities sold or purchased for patrons and the service charges for associations rendering other essential services either in marketing or purchasing.

[5]A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

[6]The larger part of this membership is in Arkansas, with the remainder in Tennessee and Missouri.

Table 17 *(Continued)*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	GRAIN, DRY BEANS, AND RICE			LIVESTOCK			NUTS		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBER-SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBER-SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBER-SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
UNITED STATES	2,311	452,000	1,178,000	642	636,000	747,000	48	49,000	159,000
New England									
Maine									
New Hampshire									
Vermont									
Massachusetts									
Rhode Island									
Connecticut									
Middle Atlantic	3	230	1,150	6	18,000	19,800			
New York	1	([7])	850	1	10,000	6,900			
New Jersey				3	1,400	1,000			
Pennsylvania	2	230	300	2	6,600	11,900			
East North Central	520	107,800	246,500	206	327,000	328,400			
Ohio	115	25,700	46,500	11	69,000	[8]69,500			
Indiana	47	9,800	54,500	14	57,000	57,000			
Illinois	294	55,700	117,400	48	114,000	[8]155,100			
Michigan	51	12,900	24,800	16	18,000	14,800			
Wisconsin	13	3,700	3,300	117	69,000	32.000			
West North Central	1,475	281,700	689,100	335	220,400	290,200			
Minnesota	239	58,200	173,100	165	100,000	[8]100,000			
Iowa	247	55,600	109,200	77	32,700	73,000			
Missouri	56	14,600	30,900	10	49,000	[8]50,500			
North Dakota	314	46,600	117,400	72	12,000	22,000			
South Dakota	169	29,500	54,000	3	4,700	9,900			
Nebraska	221	36,400	85,900	4	15,000	28,400			
Kansas	229	40,800	118,600	4	7,000	6,400			
South Atlantic	2	420	200	45	15,770	6,150	4	21,800	106,500
Delaware									
Maryland	1	300	150						
District of Columbia									
Virginia	1	120	50	5	500	90	3	4,800	31,400
West Virginia				16	4,700	800			
North Carolina				7	2,100	1,200			
South Carolina				10	6,500	1,500			
Georgia				5	1,000	1,800	1	17,000	75,100
Florida				2	970	760			
East South Central	1	500	900	9	22,300	12,190			
Kentucky	1	500	900	1	12,400	7,000			
Tennessee				2	4,100	3,200			
Alabama				5	5,400	1,900			
Mississippi				1	400	90			
West South Central	124	26,900	84,350	3	12,140	45,910	9	12,170	18,300
Arkansas	4	800	6,150	1	140	10			
Louisiana	4	1,500	6,900						
Oklahoma	72	16,500	37,900	1	8,000	24,800	4	1,170	300
Texas	44	8,100	33,400	1	4,000	[8]21,100	5	11,000	18,000
Mountain	112	24,250	69,800	28	15,390	24,550			
Montana	59	9,500	30,000	4	1,900	7,300			
Idaho	22	6,000	13,700	18	7,300	6,000			
Wyoming	3	450	800						
Colorado	22	6,800	15,400	3	1,100	1,000			
New Mexico	1	900	1,300						
Arizona									
Utah	5	600	8,600	2	5,000	10,100			
Nevada				1	90	150			
Pacific	74	10,200	86,000	10	5,000	19,800	35	15,030	34,200
Washington	38	5,500	33,500	1	600	2,000	1	330	200
Oregon	13	2,500	32,000	3	2,000	1,800	7	2,100	2,400
California	23	2,200	20,500	6	2,400	16,000	27	12,600	31,600

[7]Included in membership of Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., (purchasing) Ithaca, New York.
[8]Business transacted by branches of terminal markets credited to States in which they are located.

Table 17 *(Continued)*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS			TOBACCO			WOOL AND MOHAIR		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBER-SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBER-SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBER-SHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
UNITED STATES	159	130,000	196,000	11	120,000	18,600	135	107,000	39,000
New England	12	10,750	11,310				4	2,040	3,920
Maine							1	600	10
New Hampshire	1	3,000	1,600						
Vermont									
Massachusetts	5	4,000	4,700				2	840	3,860
Rhode Island	1	250	210						
Connecticut	5	3,500	4,800				1	600	50
Middle Atlantic	21	16,770	30,200				33	6,000	510
New York	6	1,570	5,200				2	500	110
New Jersey	8	7,200	14,700						
Pennsylvania	7	8,000	10,300				31	5,500	400
East North Central	13	7,070	6,210	2	3,000	820	5	19,800	3,190
Ohio	7	6,500	5,300	1	500	140	1	8,000	1,600
Indiana	3	400	500				1	3,500	320
Illinois	2	120	400				1	2,500	290
Michigan	1	50	10				1	800	220
Wisconsin				1	2,500	680	1	5,000	760
West North Central	34	12,820	20,230	1	1,100	740	18	47,520	15,370
Minnesota	4	800	2,000				1	6,000	1,000
Iowa	3	570	700				6	5,000	1,100
Missouri	14	8,600	16,000	1	1,100	740	2	15,000	4,000
North Dakota	2	90	300				6	9,400	2,900
South Dakota	1	50	30				1	12,000	6,300
Nebraska	7	1,300	1,000						
Kansas	3	1,410	200				2	120	70
South Atlantic	10	3,300	8,090	2	12,700	3,800	18	10,400	1,170
Delaware	1	70	130						
Maryland	1	450	300	1	4,600	2,500	1	900	80
District of Columbia									
Virginia	4	2,700	7,600	1	8,100	1,300	13	6,000	850
West Virginia	3	70	60				4	3,500	240
North Carolina	1	10	(9)						
South Carolina									
Georgia									
Florida									
East South Central	3	1,340	280	6	103,200	13,240	15	9,400	1,240
Kentucky	1	100	30	4	67,200	12,300	5	3,200	620
Tennessee	1	1,100	50	2	36,000	940	8	6,000	600
Alabama							1	80	(9)
Mississippi	1	140	200				1	120	20
West South Central	9	2,750	1,890				7	1,610	1,220
Arkansas	1	30	40				1	50	(9)
Louisiana	4	520	50				4	460	220
Oklahoma									
Texas	4	2,200	1,800				2	1,100	1,000
Mountain	34	18,500	26,990				32	7,090	10,660
Montana	11	1,300	200				6	740	500
Idaho	2	2,400	3,300				12	1,800	1,450
Wyoming	3	350	60				4	800	2,230
Colorado	10	8,000	2,900				3	3,000	2,680
New Mexico							2	50	1,200
Arizona							1	90	100
Utah	5	6,200	20,300				3	580	2,300
Nevada	3	250	230				1	30	200
Pacific	23	56,700	90,800				3	3,140	1,720
Washington	6	41,000	34,300				1	40	60
Oregon	4	3,700	7,900				1	3,000	1,640
California	13	12,000	48,600				1	100	20

[9] Less than $10,000.

Table 17 *(Continued)*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MISCELLANEOUS[10]			PURCHASING			TOTAL		
	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS[11]	ASSOCIATIONS LISTED 1944	ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP	ESTIMATED BUSINESS
	Number	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*	*Number*	*Number*	*$1,000*
UNITED STATES	477	115,800	62,400	2,778	1,520,000	730,000	10,300	4,250,000	5,160,000
New England	16	1,850	770	58	99,950	70,300	161	139,840	174,800
Maine	3	70	10	19	5,200	3,900	37	8,510	17,420
New Hampshire	3	190	290	2	1,950	10,500	14	6,000	15,790
Vermont	2	600	280	5	1,300	900	32	8,100	17,180
Massachusetts	4	620	70	14	90,000	52,000	41	107,460	102,530
Rhode Island	1	170	20				3	1,420	2,730
Connecticut	3	200	100	18	1,500	3,000	34	8,350	19,150
Middle Atlantic	22	4,300	2,530	343	171,000	144,000	604	303,500	441,790
New York	15	3,500	1,700	225	108,000	103,000	367	180,170	290,060
New Jersey	4	700	550	28	22,000	14,000	55	36,600	47,950
Pennsylvania	3	100	280	90	41,000	27,000	182	86,730	103,780
East North Central	108	38,100	9,550	667	386,800	180,500	2,451	1,116,170	1,165,070
Ohio	10	7,300	1,000	110	41,000	49,000	305	187,300	219,640
Indiana	5	1,000	350	94	82,000	43,000	195	177,600	174,470
Illinois	37	19,000	1,200	149	145,000	28,000	611	374,720	369,590
Michigan	22	4,800	3,000	79	28,800	18,500	275	126,850	144,030
Wisconsin	34	6,000	4,000	235	90,000	42,000	1,065	249,700	257,340
West North Central	165	28,400	19,730	1,007	444,800	156,300	4,142	1,348,630	1,531,040
Minnesota	67	11,000	4,000	260	98,000	48,000	1,364	391,800	493,000
Iowa	8	1,700	4,600	126	148,000	16,800	744	317,770	284,000
Missouri	53	9,000	8,500	152	80,000	53,000	322	210,940	196,680
North Dakota	23	3,200	900	127	27,200	9,500	587	110,790	162,000
South Dakota	4	1,400	950	74	22,800	6,000	306	91,450	89,110
Nebraska	4	1,000	130	167	52,800	15,000	454	145,400	157,130
Kansas	6	1,100	650	101	16,000	8,000	365	80,480	149,120
South Atlantic	44	12,360	5,840	193	193,850	85,780	477	357,400	378,440
Delaware				7	2,900	1,300	9	3,010	1,830
Maryland	6	720	360	40	18,000	9,200	59	29,070	24,790
District of Columbia							1	1,500	14,900
Virginia	3	500	140	62	130,000	53,700	123	156,520	108,030
West Virginia	4	200	120	21	11,000	2,200	52	19,540	4,320
North Carolina	11	7,400	4,000	47	30,000	17,000	82	54,130	32,300
South Carolina	4	320	20	2	150	50	22	10,070	7,070
Georgia	13	3,000	500	6	1,300	230	47	78,080	91,830
Florida	3	220	700	8	500	2,100	82	5,480	93,370
East South Central	28	7,740	4,130	83	62,100	9,100	273	266,990	129,030
Kentucky	3	240	30	11	8,000	600	43	97,740	27,980
Tennessee	8	500	500	15	14,500	1,100	60	87,000	31,090
Alabama	10	5,000	1,400	38	26,000	5,200	72	46,490	10,600
Mississippi	7	2,000	2,200	19	13,600	2,200	98	35,760	59,360
West South Central	34	14,800	6,330	101	29,500	12,900	795	261,850	291,500
Arkansas	6	2,200	690	8	1,400	800	50	7,000	11,690
Louisiana	16	11,000	5,100	4	600	600	60	18,780	21,670
Oklahoma	3	600	240	22	12,900	2,300	198	90,370	81,940
Texas	9	1,000	300	67	14,600	9,200	487	145,700	176,200
Mountain	26	4,850	4,420	180	69,200	17,120	569	211,350	249,910
Montana	13	1,400	800	91	12,000	4,800	200	30,840	51,500
Idaho	2	580	700	33	18,400	3,200	116	65,980	58,050
Wyoming	1	1,000	1,000	9	3,100	700	32	10,400	9,890
Colorado	6	1,600	1,100	32	11,200	4,100	112	44,800	61,980
New Mexico	1	140	10	2	1,100	1,100	20	4,990	6,210
Arizona	1	90	800	3	22,000	2,300	14	23,410	9,650
Utah	2	40	10	8	1,200	900	67	30,320	52,010
Nevada				2	200	20	8	610	620
Pacific	34	3,400	9,100	146	62,800	54,000	828	244,270	798,420
Washington	10	600	2,200	78	26,700	17,800	214	95,670	166,560
Oregon	11	1,600	1,700	42	17,500	6,700	150	51,900	105,240
California	13	1,200	5,200	26	18,600	29,500	464	96,700	526,620

[10]Includes associations handling commodities not specified elsewhere, those handling several types of commodities, and those furnishing special marketing or related services.

[11]After making adjustments for the purchasing business of marketing associations and the marketing business of the purchasing associations it is estimated that the total purchasing business was approximately $1,010,000,000 or 19.6 percent of total farmer cooperative business.

Table 18. - Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies: Number of companies, insurance in force, and costs, 1914-42[1]

YEAR	COMPANIES[2]	AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31	COST PER $100 OF INSURANCE		
			LOSSES	EXPENSES	TOTAL
	Number	*$1,000*		*Cents*	
1914	1,947	5,264,119	20.4	6.0	26.4
1915	1,879	5,366,760	17.5	6.0	23.5
1916	1,883	5,635,968	19.6	5.9	25.5
1917	1,829	5,876,853	18.2	6.4	24.6
1918	1,866	6,391,522	18.8	6.3	25.1
1919	1,922	6,937,523	17.3	7.8	25.1
1920	1,944	7,865,988	17.4	8.4	25.8
1921	1,951	8,409,683	19.4	7.8	27.2
1922	1,918	8,769,948	20.9	5.8	26.7
1923	1,907	9,057,938	19.8	6.6	26.4
1924	1,929	9,487,029	20.4	6.5	26.9
1925	1,839	9,477,139	21.1	6.7	27.8
1926	1,911	9,988,580	19.4	6.9	26.3
1927	1,889	10,345,463	19.0	6.3	25.3
1928	1,884	10,781,212	20.5	6.6	27.1
1929	1,876	11,118,510	21.8	6.6	28.4
1930	1,886	11,382,104	24.8	6.8	31.6
1931	1,863	11,292,339	24.1	6.9	31.0
1932	1,847	10,974,082	24.9	7.1	32.0
1933	1,826	10,466,384	21.2	7.3	28.5
1934	1,852	10,571,508	19.7	7.2	26.9
1935	1,941	11,083,300	15.7	7.5	23.2
1936	1,936	11,339,510	20.7	7.4	28.0
1937	1,924	11,569,476	16.5	7.6	24.1
1938	1,914	11,868,569	18.0	8.0	26.0
1939	1,904	12,143,881	18.4	8.2	26.6
1940	1,898	12,294,287	17.1	8.1	25.2
1941	1,885	12,518,913	16.2	8.4	24.6
1942	1,877	12,982,390	14.6	8.1	22.7

[1]Data supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for period 1914-33 and for the year 1942. Data for years 1934-41 supplied by Insurance Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division.

[2]Number of companies for which data could be obtained. Variations from year to year in this column may not represent real variations in number of companies operating.

Table 19. - Farmers' Cooperatives: Types, number, and membership

TYPE	ASSOCIATIONS	ESTIMATED MEMBERS OR PARTICIPANTS
	Number	
Production:		
Mutual irrigation companies (1940)[1]	4,356	148,294
F.S.A.-Financed service cooperatives (Aug. 1945)[2]	243	117,000
Dairy herd improvement associations (Jan. 1945)[3]	949	21,254
Dairy bull associations (Jan. 1945)[3]	266	5,918
Cooperative dairy-cattle artificial-breeding associations (Jan. 1945)[3]	185	42,020
Grazing associations (1944)[4]	34	1,500
Indian enterprises (May 1945)[5]	[6]222	9,259
Marketing and purchasing:		
Marketing (1943-44)[7]	[8]7,522	2,730,000
Purchasing (1943-44)[7]	[8]2,778	1,520,000
F.S.A.-Financed marketing associations (Aug. 1945)[2]	245	44,000
F.S.A.-Financed purchasing associations (Aug. 1945)[2]	80	14,000
F.S.A.-Financed purchasing and marketing associations (Aug. 1945)[2 9]	546	70,000
Financing:		
National farm loan associations (June 30, 1945)[7]	1,781	391,721
Production credit associations (June 30, 1945)[7]	514	370,621
Banks for cooperatives (June 30, 1945)[7]	13	[10]2,927,241
Rural credit unions (1942)[11]	370	20,000
Insurance:		
Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies (1942)[12]	1,877	3,500,000
Public services:		
Mutual telephone companies (1937)[13]	32,879	669,344
Electric power and light associations (1945)[14]	835	1,300,000
Miscellaneous:		
Farmers' burial associations (1943)[15]	43	31,300

[1] 16th Census of the United States, 1940.

[2] Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture. Includes currently-operating associations. Small, informal, unincorporated groups of farmers, designated as "group service" organizations are not included.

[3] Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture.

[4] Grazing Service, Department of Interior.

[5] Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.

[6] There are 274 other Indian Corporate and Tribal Enterprises.

[7] Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Includes a few Farm Security Administration associations.

[9] Doing about an equal amount of marketing and purchasing.

[10] Members and other patrons of associations borrowing from banks for cooperatives.

[11] Estimates obtained from Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

[12] Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

[13] Census of Electrical Industries, 1937, Bureau of the Census. Number of associations includes 2,067 companies with switchboards and 30,812 without switchboards. Number of participants estimated from number of telephones, assuming one patron per telephone.

[14] Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.

[15] Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Bul. 796.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY 8, MO.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FORM F 28-10/45-1,879
PERMIT NO. 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

LIBRARY
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
103 WASHINGTON, D. C.
(2 COPIES)